CAKE IS BREAD, THEY SAY.

BUT OPPONENTS OF DOUGH MIXERS IN BAKERS UNION SAY NAY.

Is cake bread, or is bread cake, or is bread bread, and cake cake? These are the questions the Cen-tral Federated Union was called on to answer yestrai receivated Children was taked on to answer yesthemselves. There are two unions of bread bakers make good cake, and that therefore there was not sufficient distinction in the art of cake making to entitle those who practised it to a separate or-To this the cake men retort in ganization

"Any hodearrier can bake bread, but to make cake ah! that takes an artist." It horrifies the cake artists to suggest that any holder of a mere bread bakers' certificate should presume to claim he privilege of baking cake.

After many protracted sessions and long hours given up to thinking, the International Union's ad visers came to the momentous conclusion that cake is not bread, and that the makers thereof need n compelled to consort with the mixers of bread. Secretary Herzbecker announced this decision and ounced the bread faction as illiberal in the ex-He thought there ought to be a civil se examination for intending cake makers. There were 215 known varieties of cake, many of them being constantly called for, while if there were more than six kinds of bread he didn't

The Central Federated Union decided that such a mights subject ought not to be decided except by competent authorities, and after due consideration. It accordingly referred the bread-cake controversy to its miscellaneous section for settlement.

One cake partisan was so dissatisfied at this ac-

tion that he sniffed scernfully: Well, if cake's bread, then pie's cake, and there ain't any pie at all. What'll New-England say to

BIGGS ON DANGER OF RATS.

A WATERFRONT PIED PIPER WHO KILLS PESTS WITH FERRETS.

"Rats?" said Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, bacterio-logical expert of the Health Department, to a Tribune reporter yesterday. And it should be noted with care that he said it interrogatively, and not exclamatorily:

"Rats? Oh! yes, there have been a good many attempts at exterminating them on a large scale. They are without a doubt extremely active in the spreading of fifth and disease, but it seems to be a pretty hard matter to get rid of them. They are, I may say, the principal agents in the spread and ropagation of the bubonic plague. Their opera-tions have been particularly deadly in China and tions have been particularly deadly in China and India, where the doctors look upon the rat and the plague as pretty nearly the same thing. Wherever the plague has appeared it has developed, almost invariably, first among the rats and afterward in human beings. Even when the disease has been brought to other countries it has frequently been ected that it was brought by rats that had found their way aboard ships sailing from infected ports. In the case of many other epidemics obvation has shown that the disease appeared in the rats of a given locality before it attacked human beings. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the severe ravages of the bubonic plague in the East are due in part to the fact that the na tives live in such close quarters with the rodents and make so little effort to exterminate them." Biggs described various attempts that had

been made to exterminate rats in France and Germany by producing infectious diseases among them. 'It didn't seem to work very well," he said, "for as soon as they began to die the survivors very sligingly declined to sit around and wait for their turn. You can't very well kill them off unless you can shut them up, and if you can shut them up you might as well drown them as inoculate them with a disease bacilius."

A bystander here interjected:

"Minds me.of a lady who asked a Dutch drug-gist for some fly poison. He sold it to her, and when she wanted t' know how it was used the Dutchman said:

Dutchman said:

"You ketch der fly, und den you oben hiss mout."

und den pud joost one leedle drop on hiss tongue."

"Why, said the woman, you might just as well drown him after you've caught him."

"Sure, said the Dutchman, 'dot's a goot way,

too."

There is a man down in Fulton-st., near the waterfront, "where the rats come from," who has devoted his life to the business of killing rats. His name is William Penney, and he is never likely to be out of a job. He thinks ferrets are the best things to fight rats with, and he has some that he will guarantee to rid any building of the maltese pests in short order.
"I take my ferrets," said he, "and turn 'em loose at the top of a house, and they go all through it. They will follow anywhere a ret will so and no rat

"I take my ferrets," said he, "and turn 'em loose at the top of a house, and they go all through it. They will follow anywhere a rat will go, and no rat can stand up long before a ferret. They're scared to death of 'em, and good reason, too. Just one little nip at the nape of the neck and it's goodby Mr. Rat. The rats'il run if they can, and the thing to do is to put bags or traps over the ratholes on the lower floors and celiar. In that way you get all the ferrets don't kill. These little hunters enjoy chasing their natural prey as much as you do staiking a deer. They're never so pleased as when they've got 'em on the run. Sometimes I have men in the celiars who flash a bullseye lantern at the rats as they rush pelimell from their pursuers, and this blinds them, so that they are easily caught.

"What makes it so hard to keep the rats down is that they multiply so fast. When it comes to multiplictaion they are lightning calculators, I tell you. They breed nine times a year, and raise litters of from six to twelve a throw. They breed faster than rabbits, and you know what that means. If you killed every rat on this continent but one pair. I bet you there'd be just as many as ever in 'Bais are the most dengerous firebugs in the

pair. I bet you there'd be just as many as ever in ten years.

"Rats are the most dangerous firebugs in the business, too. They love phosphorus, and will hunt for matches anywhere you put 'em. I've known 'em to rummage through a wardrobe full of clothes and not touch a living thing but a few loose matches in an old vest pocket. No, I guess I'll have work enough for a spell. I'm something of a pied piper myself. Cats will keep rats down, but they can't drive 'em out altogether because they can't follow where they go. Ferrets can, though, and, what's more, they do."

CHINESE CHAIR BEARS FRUIT.

PROFESSOR GILES HERE TO LECTURE IN CONNECTION WITH ANONYMOUS GIFT TO COLUMBIA.

Professor Herbert Allen Giles, one of the passengers to arrive on the Umbria yesterday, has come here for the purpose of delivering a course of six lectures at Columbia University on "China and Chinese Civilization." These lectures will be the first to be given on the proceeds of a fund of \$100,000 received by Columbia University as an anonymous gift for teaching the Chinese language. It is hoped that this start is to form the nucleus of a well

equipped and important Oriental department. Dr. Giles is well fitted for his task. He spent twenty-seven years in China, and was rising in the British consular service there, being made consul at Ning-Po, when he retired, ten years ago, to accept the chair of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, England. He is a master of the Mandarin dialect, and learned still another dialect for amusement. Dr. Giles said that he came here expressly to lecture at Columbla University, but that he might very probably accept an invitation received from Dr. Harper, president of Chicago University, to iscture there also.

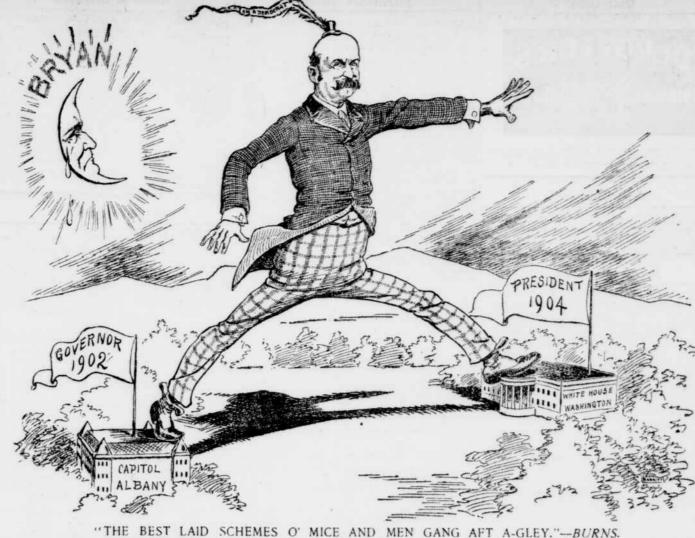
The subjects of the lectures, which will not be technical nor in acceptance.

technical nor in any way difficult to follow, are announced as follows: March 5, "The Chinese Language"; March 7, "The Chinese Library"; March 10, "Chinese Government"; March 12, "China and Ancient Greece: A Comparison of the March 12, "China and Ancient Greece: A Comparison of the Many Coincidences Observed in the Two Civilizations": March 14, "Chinese Religion; Es-pecially the Struggle Between Buddhism and Taoism"; March 17, "Chinese and Mandarin Customs."

The lectures will be given in Earl Hall, Uni-versity Heights, at 4:30 o'clock, and are open without charge to the public.

RHODES'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY. London, March 2.-A disnatch to "The Daily Sall' from Cape Town says that the health of Ceci Rhodes is causing unensiness, Mr. Rhodes

BISPHAM SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA. David Bispham is suffering from influenza, and was unable to give his song recital at Carnegie Hall rday afternoon. He was also obliged to canan encarement for a concert in Buffalo.



POINTS CULLINAN TO DUTY.

THE REV. DR. PETERS SAYS DRUGGISTS ARE SMALL FRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I address still a third letter to you on the subject of the State Excise Department and the liquor law

Through the courtesy of the Excise Department have been notified recently of the activity of the department in the revocation of licenses and prose-cution of bonds, and also, more particularly, of the result of an investigation of the abuse of pharmacists' licenses. Commissioner Cullinan reports that numerous complaints were received from liquor lealers paying from \$50 to \$800 for their licenses, according to locality, to the effect that pharma-cists, paying an annual tax of only \$5 for the privilege of trafficking in liquor on the prescription f a physician, were conducting a general traffic, in lilegal competition with them. "As soon as the services of the special agent force could be devoted to that work" an investigation was com-menced, which revealed "alarmingly flagrant abuses of the kind complained of in almost every city and village of the State." Evidence in about two hundred cases has been or is about to be "re-ferred to the several district attorneys of the State for criminal prosecution," in addition to its use by the State Commissioner in civil suits.

First, I wish to call attention to the apparent efficiency and thoroughness of the Commissioner's work in this matter, and, secons, I wish to point out that this report is a severe arraignment of the department for its failure to investigate and abate the much more glaring abuses of Raines law hotels and Sunday saloons in this city.

At the request of the liquor dealers, who have a legitimate claim to protection, he sets his in-spectors to investigate, lays his evidence before the district attorneys and calls on them to prosecute, and himself institutes civil proceedings to collect money penalties. This is, of course, just what he

But have no citizens but liquor dealers any rights? Vastly more important than the violation of the liquor law by pharmacists in the small cities and villages of the State in its cost to the taxpayer, o mention only what the Commissioner mentions has been its violation by the Raines law hotels this city. These flagrant violations-or rather this condition of habitual violation-of the law were called to the Commissioner's attention by the public press, societies and individuals. His reply was, "You must take care of that yourselves." The liquor dealers appealed to him to prevent the mean little violations of the law by the pharmacists, and at once the whole force of the department was set to work, and it was shown how effective the law is when the effort is really made to enforce it.

It is quite right to tithe the mint, and the anise, and the cummin; but One has said: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

I trust that the department is at last awake to its duty toward the citizens of this city, and that the dispatch of thirty (is not that about the number we are entitled to have all the time?) special agents to this city, reported in the press, means that the Commissioner proposes to do with the great evil of the Raines law hotels precisely what he has done with the petty evil of the village pharmacists— collect evidence of violation, refer it to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution, and at the same time use it himself for civil prosecution to impose fines, revoke licenses and forfeit bonds. And when he has somewhat reduced that evil, I hope that in the cause of common morality he will do his duty also in the matter of the enforcement of the Sunday closing law, that we may know whether this law can be enforced or not.

From your valued columns this morning it appears that the Governor has addressed a note to our District Attorney calling on him to enforce the law. I trust that the Commissioner of Excise re-ceived a similar document, and will in fact if not in word make a similar reply. Yours respectfully JOHN P. PETERS. St. Michael's Church, March 1, 1992.

A "GRATUITY" PROPOSED FOR CUBA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune's account of Monday evening's meeting of the Republican Club is in part mislead-

ing. The headline says, "Cuba's Foes Defeated." The friends of the resolutions offered favored the lifelong Tribune doctrine of protection as applied to the American sugar industry, built up by the national policy of the Republican party. This does not mean that such advocates are the "foes of Cuba." History, Republicans and Cubans alike will reject such an interpretation. The resolutions referred to were not against Cuba, but were specifically against the proposition to rob the American cally against the proposition to rob the American farmers of the property which the Republican party has pledged its honor to protect. The resolutions went even further and unequivocally urged Congress to make a cash appropriation out of the United States Treasury, if Congress was satisfied that Cuba needed it, but not to confiscate the millions invested by the American farmers in building up the sugar industries of the United States already producing annually nearly 409,000 tons of first class sugar.

producing annually nearly solve tons of arst class sugar.

There was no "defeat" of the resolutions, only a very proper adjournment until next Monday night so that no suspicion of "snap judgment" should detract from the force and intent of the resolutions. As the originator of the resolutions, I proposed a week's adjournment and a special meeting. I also asked that the resolutions be printed and sent to every member of the club. Let us help Cuba by a direct gratuity if necessary, but resent the free trade assault now being made upon American industries that need the protection already pledged.

New York, Feb. 19, 1992.

[A "cash appropriation" is not what Cuba wants or needs. It would do her sugar planters no good. Neither would it open the Cuban market to our farmers, manufacturers and merchants. Not alms, but reciprocity, is what both countries need. There is no thought of "confiscating the millions invested by American Intends to take a few weeks of complete rest in his farmers." The foremost beet sugar men in the country estate in the Drakenstein district. country admit that the protection they now enjoy would not be destroyed if Cuban sugar were admitted to our markets free. Our correspondent and his friends may protest against being called "foes of Cuba." but the policy of their resolutions is certainly inimical to the

welfare of Cuba and to the welfare of the United States. It is a perversion of facts to call the demand for reciprocity a "free trade assault upon American industries" when it is in truth a demand made by consistent protectionists of the Blaine-McKinley type for the sake of the protective system, to save it from its worst foes.]

A LONG AND WELL SPENT LIFE. THE RECORD OF CHARLES CLARK PECK'S NINE-TY-TWO YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The death of Charles Clark Peck, which occurred in this city on the 16th inst., at the extreme age of ninety-two years, deserves more than passing mention. Mr. Peck was born in Lyme Conn., November 29, 1819, of sturdy New-England stock, being a direct descendant of William Peck, one of the founders of the New-Haven Colony. came to New-York about the year 1825, when a mere lad, and began his tusiness career at the low-est round of the ladder, and by his own exertions climbed step by step to the top. During the panic of 1837, when but twenty-seven years old, he was junior partner in the well known crockery firm of R. M. Wetmore & Co., of which the late Prosper M. Wetmore was a partner. Mr. Peck was in the South on a collecting tour for his firm when on May 20, 1837, the crists came, and every bank in the city suspended payment. About the year 1845 Mr. Peck embarked in the drygoods jobbing business at Broadway and Cedar sts., the firm being Seaman, Peck & Co. They afterward removed to New-Orleans, conducting a very successful business there for many years. Mr. Peck, being a stanch Union man, closed out his business before the Civil War, and returned to New-York While his losses in the South were heavy, he had accumulated a moderate fortune, and decided to retire from business, which he did at the age of

of two generations ago were merchants of national seputation, among them Mayor Philip Hone, Junius S. Morgan, father of J. Pierpont Morgan; Moses Taylor, George Bliss, Simeon B. Chittenden, Amos R. Eno, Frederick H. Cossitt, William E. Dodge, St., Robert H. McCurdy and others. Early in life Mr. Peck united with St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, and was afterward vestryman of St. Mark's Church. In late years his church home was Grace Church. In late years his church home was Grace Church. In late years his church home was Grace Church. He was also associated with A. R. Vetmore and Andrew H. Green. In the management of the New-York Juvenile Asylum. While never a seeker for office. Mr. Peck did not neglect his civic duties, and no man was more eager than he to vote on Election Day. He was so weak when he east his last ballot that he had to be attended to the polls by two servants. He hated shams and hypocrites, but was always ready to assist the poor and unfortunate, and many were the recipients of his charity. His home was "the dearest spot on earth." and there he spent his decilining years attended by three loving and devoted daughters.

It is but fitting that mention should be made of such lives as Charles Clark Peck and Charles Lewis Tiffany, both soms of Connecticut, both living beyond their ninetieth year, and both entering into rest during the last week. Their lives were singuarly pure, lovable and rincere, an example and inspiration to all. Our city is the poorer for their departure.

W. W. J. WARREN. Morgan, father of J. Pierpont Morgan: Moses

NO COLOR LINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF

NEBRASKA.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The report that there is, or has been, opposition in the senior class of the University of Nebraska, or among any of the students or faculty members here, to Booker T. Washington as commembers here, to Booker T. Washington as com-mencement orator next June is entirely false. Mr. Washington was the spontaneous and unanimous choice of the senior class committee appointed for the purpose of selecting the commencement orator, and this choice was ratified by the class with ab. and this choice was ratified by the class with aband this choice was ratified by the class with absolute unanimity. There was not a single negative vote or voice. The faculty never interfere in such selections and used no influence in this case, but, so far as known, are satisfied with the choice. Rarely here or at any university are speakers selected so completely without opposition. No color line is drawn in this university.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Feb. 20, 1802.

THE LIBRARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Mr. Weir Mitchell's ideas about libraries and morals seem to me more satisfactory than others you quote. He says: "If any novels are not fit to read, no library would buy them (that is not so, according to some of us, but is, according to the majority that rules) and circulate them, but as to a book's being a year old before it is pur-chased, that would be impracticable with us." Not only impracticable, but fairly maddening. There are many writers so well known that a new book by any of them at once is of value, and more so than a year later.

The majority, perhaps, of those who go to li-braries prefer inferior works. As to history, it is good if you can believe it. The former secretary of the Hon. Charles Sumner (or one of them) wrote of the Hon. Charles Sumner (or one of them) wrote upon "the facts that go to make up history," showing how utterly false most are. Then, as to libraries, I heard a workingman remark, if Mr. Carnegle should say to him, "Now, what book may I make you a present of?" he should reply, "A checkbook." Men must be comfortable to a degree and well housed and fed before they long to go to libraries and read.

A well dressed girl went into a library lately and asked for a certain hovel, and put the question, "is it interesting?" The librarian said, "Every one almost, is reading it." So she took it. Some one said to him, "That is a most stupid book." "Yes," he said, "but fashlonable." So the minds of persons are various. Can we lay down rules that suit all?

New-York, Feb. 18, 1902.

New-York, Feb. 19, 1902.

GOVERNOR ODELL WILL BE HOST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Albany, March 2.—Governor Odell will give an informal dinner at the Executive Mansion to-mor-Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, ex-Post-

Mr. Smith is to deliver on Tuesday the memorial Aff. Smith is to deliver on President McKinley. Leading members of the legislature have been invited to be present at the dinner. Later there will follow an informal reception at the mansion in honor of Senators Platt and Depew and Mr. Smith to members of the legislature and State officers.

VERESTCHAGIN IN CUBA.

Havana, March 2.-Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter of battle scenes, has arrived here on his way to Santiago to paint a picture of the battle of San Juan for Fresident Roosevelt.

Jones's "Golden Stair," was a friend of Sir Edward, and will soon

Professor Charles Ellot Norton, of Harvard, whose home in Cambridge has been so richly filled with books and pictures, gifts from FEW OF the artists and authors, and at the foot of whose stairway hangs a re-production of Sir Edward Burne-BURNE JONES'S PAINTINGS HERE. be the host of his son, Sir Philip

THE PASSING THRONG.

Burne-Jones, who expects to visit Boston soon to see the professor. "I am looking forward to the day when I shall reach Cambridge," Sir Philip said yesterday at the Albemarle, "for if there is any place in America where I shall feel perfectly at home it will be in the house of Professor Norton. You ought to be very grateful to a man who has done."

done so much for art in this country as he has done."

Sir Philip says that there are only a few of his father's works in this country, and those lesser ones, and in private collections. "I do not know what the prospects are for American galleries to acquire good examples of my father's paintings," he said, "though you have many good examples of his stained windows. Most of the pictures that are in the executors' hands are unfinished works. Of the finished pictures at least half, I should say, are in the English galleries, where they are permanent possessions. Of the remainder, owned by private individuals in England, some may get to this country in time, but it seems doubtful. It is also to be regretted, for there should surely be some good examples of his work on public view in this country."

The world's debt to China for gunpowder and philosophy has long been acknowledged, but it would seem that we in the West are in debt to the Orient for our SONGS MAY popular songs as well-if not for COME FROM the music, at least for the words. "There is a strange similarity be-tween Japanese and Chinese prov-

erbs and those of our own tongue, as might be expected," said Charles E. Gould, of Concord, N. expected," said Charles E. Gould, of Concord, N. H., at the Gilsey House last night, "but I never suspected till Chester Holcomb blitted to us in a lecture the other day that our popular songs were equally old. What are they if not the same? For instance, in a Chinese poem written three thousand years B. C. Is found this refrain: I would pick up my petiticoats and cross the ford for you. Of course, the song of to-day that was stolen from that is obvious, and not near so good as the original, either, which has an added smack of The Tribun: Primer. Why, if I were a writer of popular songs I would learn Chinese right off. Mark Twain, I think, found that he had stolen a story without knowing it from the ancient Greeks, and isn't the same true of one of our famous poems? For a Chinese poem written centuries ago begins. Oh, spare that little pear tree, for it sacred has become."

THIS GUY FAWKES NOT HANGED.

DEATH OF JAMES M. SWIFT.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT

SUCCUMBS TO HEART DISEASE

AT TARRYTOWN.

James M. Swift, a brother-in-law of Senator

me in Washington-st., Tarrytown, in his eighty-

of late, but heart disease was the cause of

Thomas C. Platt, died suddenly yesterday at his

sixth year. He had suffered much from rheuma-

death. James Mayhew Swift was born at Fal-

JAMES M. SWIFT.

A brother-in-law of Senator Thomas C. Platt, who died yesterday.

Susan Swift. In 1848, with his brother, he shipped on a vessel and went to California, where he

isan Swift. In 1818, with his brother, he shipped a vessel and went to California, where he aved for four years. He returned to this city did worked with his brother, Henry Swift & Co, till 1808, when he went to Tarrytown. He was stmaster of North Tarrytown for fifteen years, ving first been appointed by President Clevend. Mr. Swift and Senator Platt were great ends. They sang together in the church choir Owego when Mr. Platt was in business there, differently the same together the course of the world piece on the plate. The piedge was kept. The fineral will be held on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, March 2.-The Susquehanna at Harris-

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Virginia, fair, colder to-day Tuesday fair; fresh west to north

scuth, clearing in north portion; Tuesday fair; fresh west to north winds. For Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day, followed by clearing; Tuesday fair; fresh west winds, becoming vari-

For Minnesota, cloudy and warmer to-day, probably

now in west portion; Tuesday rain or snow; fresh north or east winds.

For New-Jersey, fair to-day and Tuesday; fresh west a north winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair in extreme south take.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS.

In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-

The official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last wenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

1962 1961.

3 A. M. 45 43 6 P. M. 44 44 6 A. M. 44 43 9 P. M. 40 40 9 A. M. 46 42 11 P. M. 39 33 12 M. 51 41 12 P. M. 39 33 12 M. 49 47 Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 39; average,

45. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 40. Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 34.

Local forecast—Fair to-day; stationary temperature Taiesday; fair, with fresh west winds.

29.5

nouth. Mass., and was the son of Thomas and

SENT UP FOR ONLY ONE MONTH AFTER LANDLADY, WHOSE HOUSE HE WANTED TO BLOW UP, PLEADED FOR HIM.

A modern Guy Fawkes got off more easily yes terday in the West Side Court than did his notorious prototype of the seventeenth century. Guy Fawkes No. 1, it will be remembered, got hanged for plotting to blow up Parliament. Guy Fawkes No. 2 got one month "on the Island" for threatening to blow up the bearding house of Mrs. I. Gor-man, at No. 5 West Eighty-third-st., on Saturday afternoon. The alias of the offender is William Steele, and when not conspiring and breathing forth threats he tends the furnace and does other chores at the before-mentioned address. Steele took precautions on Saturday against a possible dry Sunday, having been horrified at hearing a Salvation Army street chorister intoning: "Every day'll be Sunday bye and bye."

"Whenever Steele takes precautions," said Mrs. Gorman yesterday in court, "he begins to conspire with himself and to tell what terrible things he is going to do to the neighborhood. Saturday he declared he was going to blow up the house, and I didn't know but he would; so I telephoned to the police. Please don't be too hard on him, your honor, for he has worked for me nine years."
"Well, Guy Fawkes," said Magistrate Meade, "I'll give you one month on the Island."

All of which goes to show how great an advantage it is to a conspirator to have a kindhearted employer to plead for him. Apparently Guy Fawkes No. 1 lacked that particular advantage, for, as has already been seen, he was hanged, poor

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best. The grocers know it. Insist on always. It is for your food. Fure and wholesom

The surest and safest of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's

MARRIED.

NGERSOLI PORTER Wenham, Mass. March 1, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Morris H. 7 Harriet French Porter to David B. Ingersoll, of

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Martin, Sinclair L. Maxwell, James A. Morgan, Margaret W. Peck, Maria C. Sheldon, Henry K. Skinner, Abbie J. Skinner William.

ANGELL.—On March 1, 1992, Alice C., wife of Irving Angell and daughter of the late George W Jackson, of Providence, R. I. Funeral from her late residence, No. 335 Gregory—ave., Passate, N. L., on Monday, March 3, at 3:45 p. m. Train leaves Chambers-at, at 2:40 and West 23d-at, at 2:25 o'clock. Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

CANNON—Suddenly, at Irvington-on-Hudson, March 1, 1902, Henry H. Cannon, aged 69 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Barrabas Church, Irvington, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 2:30 p. m.

EARLE—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Sueday, March 2, Winthrop Earle, son of the late Samuel S. and Jose-phine Griggs Earle, in his 33d year. Funeral on Tues-day, March 4, at 4 p. m., at No. 102 West 75th-st.

day, March 4, at 4 p. m., at No. 162 West 15th-st.

CHLMAN—On Sunday, March 2, 1992, at the house of her son-in-law, Commander Richard Graham Davenport, U. S. N., Washington, D. C., in the S5th year of her age, Abia Swift, widow of Winthrop Sarment Gilman, of New-York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANIGAN—On Sunday, March 2, 1902, Mary A. Weeks, beloved wife of Henry J. Hanigan, Funeral from her late residence, N., 119 West 70th-st., Wednesday, March 5, 1902, at 19 a. m. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of the Bies ed Sacrament, Broadway and Tist-st. Kindly omit flowers.

KOHLSAAT—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 55 East 55th-st. Sarah J., wife of John W. Kohisaat, and daughter of the late William H. Milton, of Boston, Mass. Functal services at the Church of the Incarnation. Madison-ave. and 35th-st., on Monday, March 3, at 10:23 a. m. Interment at Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston. Boston papers please copy.

Boston. Boston papers please copy.

LAZELLe-On Friday afternoon, February 28, 1902, entered into rest, Lewis Thurber Lazell, aged 77 years, Funeral services at his late residence. No. 69 Livingston-sto. Stocklyn, Monday, March 3, at 5 o'clock p. m. Interment at Worcester, Mass.

LEE-On Sunday, March 2, at his home in East Orange, N. J. Lewis Smith Lee, in the 53d year of his age, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence. No. 132 Prospect-at. East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, March 5, 1962, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Brick Church Station on the arrival of the 3 p. m. train from Barclay or Christopher sis.

LOCKWOOD-Suddenly, on March 2, Jared Lockwood, husband of Rosalle Dimon Lockwood. Funeral e-reice from his late residence. No. 304 West Plat-at, on Tuesday evening, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN-On Friday, February 28, 1962, in the 17th year of his age, Sinclair Leaming Martin, only eon of Peter W. and Emily Sinclair Martin and grandson of the late Rev. Andrew Martin, of Lockmode, at 10:30 a. m. in chapel of Rutsers Riverside Church, 73d-st, and Broadway, Interment Morwina Cemetery, States Island, MAXWELLE-In London, England, February 28, 1902, Interest contentions of the late later to the content of the late later of the late later of the late laters of the later of the laters of

MAXWELL- in London, England, February 28, ii James Aspinwall, son of the late James T. and En Auchincloss Maxwell. Notice of funeral later.

Auchincloss Maxwell. Notice of funeral later.

MORGAN—Entered into rest, at Plitsburg, Penn. February 28, 1992, of pneumonia, Mrs. Margaret Wright Morgan, wife of James B. Morgan, Jr. and daughter of Joseph B. Wright, of Trenton, N. J. Funeral services Morday afternoon, at 2:30, at her residence, No. 6:13 Allegheay-ave, Allegheay Interment private.

PECK—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on March 1, 1902, Maria C. Peck, widow of Ovando S. X. Peck and daughter of the late George H. and Phebe Stout. Funeral services from the residence of her nephew, George S. Van Wickle, No. 74 Carroll Place, on Tuesday, March 4, at 2:30 o'clock.

SHELDON—On Sunday, March 2, at his residence, No. 229 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in the 77th year of his age, Henry K. Sheldon, Pimeral services at the First Proshyterian Church, Henry—st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 n. m. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SKINNER-On March 2, 1902, Abbie J., widow of Reuben O. Skinner, in her Soth year, Funeral from the Chapel of the Home, 1944. *** and Amsterdam-ave., on Tues-day, March 4, at 2 p. m.

SKINNER—At his residence, Holyoke, Mass., Friday evening, February 28, William Skinner, in his 78th year. Funeral services at the Second Congregational Church on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private, Kerdiy omit flowers.

SMITH—On Sunday, March 2, 1902, Harlan Page Smith Puneral service at his late residence, No. 236 West 52d st., on Wednesday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock.

STEPHENSON—In memory of Francia W. Stephen March 3, 1898. TAPPEN—On Friday, February 28, after a brief illness, Frederick D. Tappen, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral at Ali Souls' Church, Madison-ave. and 66th-st., on Monday, March 3, at 4 p. m.

MEMBERS OF THE CHI PSI FRATERNITY are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Frederick D. Tappen, Alphas Mu and Zeta. 49.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, A. M. WOOD-In Morristown, N. J. Saturday, March I, 1902, Frederic Wood, esq. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 254 South-st., at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 4. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, New-York.

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and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

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MONDAY—At S. a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad. TUENDAY—At 7:30 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad. TUENDAY—At 7:30 a. m. for Fernandoued, Santos and Sao Paulo, per s. s. Handel (mail for other parks) a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Contral America, (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Finance") at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas and Santiago, per s. s. Satatoga, at 2 p. m. for Bahadas and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Hiddebrand; at 6:30 p. m. for Jumaica, per s. s. Hiddebrand; at 6:30 p. m. for Jumaica, per s. s. Admiral Farragut, from Moston, at vili30 p. m. for Bahamas, per sicamer from Minmi, Fla.

WEDNESDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Syracusa (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Unuquay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Friacusa" at 10 a. m. for Hauti, per s. s. Prins Willem I mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidiad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem I mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidiad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem I mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidiad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. a. Tolisman ("supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bhahmas, per s. a. Antilla (mail must be directed "per s. a. Antilla"); at 12:20 p. m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bhahmas, per s. a. Admiral, Schley, from Philadelphia, per s. A. Admiral, Schley, from Philadelphia, ThursDAY—At 8 s. m. for Jumaica, per s. a. Admiral, Schley, from Philadelphia, ThursDAY—At 8 s. m. for Cuba. Yuratan, Campede,

Mells for Hawali, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:20 p. m. up to March 43, inclusive, for dispatch per Alameda.

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and one of cake bakers here, and all three belong to the Journeymen Bakers' International Union. compounders of cake averred yesterday that the makers of tread had been trying to break up the cake union on the ground that cake was only a kind of bread anyhow, that any bread baker could